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PERSONAL NOTES.

AMERICA.

Columbia College.—Worthington Chauncey Ford, who has been appointed reader of Political Economy for the coming year in Columbia College, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1858. He entered Columbia College with the class of 1879, but was compelled by increasing deafness to leave in the junior year. He then went into business in connection with an insurance company, continuing, however, his literary work. Besides contributions to the *Evening Post* and the *Nation*, Mr. Ford edited Well's "Natural Philosophy" (1879) and compiled "A Citizen's Manual" (1882). Later he became a member of the editorial staff of the *New York Herald*, and for two years he wrote on economic and political questions for the editorial page of that paper, publishing, as well, occasional articles on allied subjects in the monthlies and quarterlies.

In 1885 Mr. Ford was appointed by Mr. Bayard, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the Department of State, and held that position until March 5th, 1889, when he resigned.

Mr. Ford has devoted much attention to American History, and has edited many collections on that subject. Among these may be mentioned :

Letters of Joseph Jones (1889).

Report of a Committee of the Lords of the Privy Council on the trade of Great Britain with the United States, 1791.

Washington as an Employer and Importer of Labor.

The Writings of Washington, 14 vols.

The Spurious Letters attributed to Washington.

The Duché-Washington Letters.

Letters of William Lee, 3 vols., etc.

Cornell University.—Prof. Adolph Casper Miller, who

was last spring chosen Assistant Professor of Political Economy and Finance in Cornell University, was graduated at the University of California in 1887. He was awarded the "Harvard Club Scholarship Prize" of San Francisco, and spent the years 1887-8 and 1888-9 as a graduate student at Harvard University. During the year 1889-90 Mr. Miller was Instructor in Political Economy at Harvard. The following year he taught the same subject in the University of California, where he was elected assistant professor.

Prof. Miller has contributed papers to the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* upon "International Protection of Workmen" and "The Conversion of the English Debt."

Harvard University.—Mr. D. E. Spencer, of Madison, Wis., recently appointed Assistant in History at Harvard University, is a graduate student in History and Political Economy at that institution. After taking the degree of B. L. at the University of Wisconsin, in 1887, he studied one year in the Law School of the same institution. In 1889-90 he was Instructor in History at the University of Wisconsin, and entered Harvard the next year, receiving the degree A. M. in 1891. Mr. Spencer has written "Local Government in Wisconsin," (Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, 8th Series, No. III) and a short historical sketch of the University of Wisconsin, printed in Circular of Information, No. 1, 1889, of the U. S. Bureau of Education.

Leland Stanford Junior University.—Professor George E. Howard, recently of the University of Nebraska, now occupies the chair of American History and History of Institutions at the Leland Stanford Junior University. Professor Howard received the degree of A. B. at the University of Nebraska, 1876, and that of A. M. three years later. From 1876 to 1878 he studied history and Roman law at the Universities of Munich and Paris, and was appointed Professor of History at the University of Nebraska in 1879. Prof. Howard is a contributor to the *Nation*, the *Political*

Science Quarterly, the ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, and other journals. He has published :

"Introduction to the Local Constitutional History of the United States." Vol. I. (Extra volume Johns Hopkins Series.)

"Development of the King's Peace and the English Local Magistracy." 1890. (Nebraska University Studies. Vol. I, No. 3, and also separately.)

"Evolution of the University." 1890.

"The State University in America." (*Atlantic Monthly*. 1891.)

University of Michigan.—Herman Vandenburg Ames, who was appointed Instructor in History at the University of Michigan at the beginning of the present academic year, is a graduate of Amherst (1888). He studied in the Columbia School of Political Science in 1888-89, and entered the Graduate School of Harvard University in 1889. He took the degree of A. M. in 1890, and held the Ozias Goodwin Memorial Fellowship in 1890-91. He received the degree of Ph. D. in 1891, his thesis being :—"Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the United States." A part of his results have been published in the papers of the American Historical Association, Vol. V, No. 4.

Syracuse University,—W. H. Mace, who was last June appointed Professor of History and Political Science in Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., is a native of Indiana. He was born in 1853. After his graduation from the Indiana State Normal School in 1876, he had charge of the public schools of Winamac and Logansport for three years. In 1883, he graduated from the University of Michigan, receiving the degree of A. M. He was Superintendent of Public Schools in McGregor, Iowa, from 1883-85. In 1885 he became Professor of History in the Normal department of DePauw University, holding that position for five years. The past year he spent at Cornell in post graduate study.

Prof. Mace is now editing the department of History in

the *Inter-State School Review*. In 1886, he published an "Outline and Notes on United States History," and contributed the "Outline of American History to the Indiana Institutes," published by the State Department in 1889.

AUSTRIA.

Prague.—Dr. Ernest Mischler, recently appointed Extraordinary Professor of Statistics at the German University at Prague, was born in that city in 1857, and is the son of Dr. Peter Mischler, at that time Professor of Political Economy. He was educated in his native city, receiving the degree of Doctor of Laws at the University in 1881. He was then chosen a member of the Statistical Commission of Austria (K. K. Statistische Central-Commission), retaining this position for over six years. In 1885 he became Privatdocent for Statistics at the German University of Prague; in 1887 he occupied the same position at Vienna. In 1888 he was made extraordinary professor in the University of Czernowitz, and finally, in 1891, he was called to his present position. Prof. Mischler established, during the present year, in the Austrian province of Bukowina, a provincial statistical bureau, and was himself its first Director. In 1887 he acted as secretary of the fourth International Demographic Congress at Vienna, and edited its proceedings.

Prof. Mischler is an active member of the International Statistical Institute, of the Provincial Statistical Commission of the Duchy of Bukowina, as well as of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He is, moreover, corresponding member of the Statistical Commission above referred to. In the University, Prof. Mischler lectures not only upon statistics, but upon political economy as well.

Besides his more important works, to be mentioned later, he has contributed articles to the various scientific journals, among which may be noted papers in the *Statistische Monatschrift*. Mayr's *Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv* (Das

Moment der Zeit in der Statistik, etc.), Schanz's *Finanz-Archiv* (Die Subjecte der Finanzwirtschaft, etc.), Conrad's *Jahrbücher*, Braun's *Archiv für Sociale Gesetzgebung und Statistik*, Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, Holtzendorf-Jagemann's Handbuch des Gefängniswesens (Partie, Kriminalstatistik).

Prof. Mischler's works are the following :

"Alte und neue Universitäts-Statistik," Prag, 1885.

"Der öffentliche Haushalt in Böhmen," Wien, 1886.

"Österreichischer Städtebuch ; Herausgegeben im Verein mit K. Th. von Inama-Sternegg. I Band, 1887 ; II Band, 1888 ; Wien, Gerolds Sohn.

"Die Armenpflege in den öster. Städten und ihre Reform." Wien, 1890.

ENGLAND.

London.—Mr. R. H. Inglis Palgrave, F. R. S., the editor of the "Dictionary of Political Economy,"* now in course of publication, belongs to a family several members of which have distinguished themselves as writers. The Mr. Palgrave in question is the third son of the late Sir Francis Palgrave, the eminent historian and author of the "Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth." The eldest brother is Mr. Francis Turner Palgrave, Professor of Poetry at Oxford, and well known as a literary critic. The youngest of the brothers is Mr. Reginald Francis Douce Palgrave, who succeeded the late Sir Erskine May as Chief Clerk of the House of Commons.

Mr. Robert Harry Inglis Palgrave was born in London in 1827, and was educated at Charterhouse. At an early age he removed to Great Yarmouth, where he entered a banking house. His interest having been aroused in economics, he devoted much time to research in this science, and received the prize awarded in 1870, by the Statistical Society of London, for an essay upon "Local Taxation of Great Britain and Ireland." In 1873, he submitted to the same society a

* London : Macmillan & Co., 1891.

paper entitled "Notes on Banking in Great Britain and Ireland, Sweden, Denmark and Hamburg." In 1875, Mr. Palgrave was chosen by the English Country Bankers issuing notes, as one of the witnesses on their behalf before the Select Committee of the House of Commons upon the banks of issue. In 1877, Mr. Palgrave became associated with the *Economist* newspaper, and upon the death of Mr. Bagehot, he assumed the post of editor. His contributions to the *Quarterly Review*, and especially his leading articles in the *Bankers' Magazine*, deserve mention. In 1882, he was honored by the election as Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1885, Mr. Palgrave was appointed one of Her Majesty's Commission on the Depression of Trade and Industry, in which capacity he has contributed "Appendix B" to the third report of this commission, a carefully written essay upon index numbers of prices, the currency and standard of value in England, France and India.

FRANCE.

Aix.—The death of M. Alfred Jourdan, Professor of Political Economy of the Law Faculty, occurred late in the summer. He was born in 1823, and studied at Paris under the influences of Blanqui, Rossi and J. Garnier. Three years he spent in the study of Roman law and political economy at Heidelberg and Berlin, under Vangerow, Zoepfl, Mittermaier and Rau. On his return he took the degree of *docteur en droit* at Aix, but it was not until 1864 that he became Professor at the Law Faculty of Aix. A public course in political economy was established at Marseilles, and M. Jourdan applied for the place, but the government considered his liberal ideas dangerous, and refused its consent. In 1873, however, the position was conferred upon him, and when, in 1878, instruction in political economy was introduced in the law faculties of France, M. Jourdan gave up the chair of Roman Law at Aix, to assume that of Political Economy.

M. Jourdan was an adherent of the classical school ; none the less he greeted with pleasure the foundation of *La*

Revue d'Économie Politique, and became one of its editorial committee. He did not abandon his scientific views, but lent the prestige of his name and influence to an undertaking, whose result, as he clearly foresaw, must be to dignify and solidify the instruction in political economy in the faculties of law. At the time of his death, he was engaged in the preparation of an ambitious work in four volumes, "L'Histoire des Doctrines Politiques." His important contributions to *La Revue d'Économie Politique*, were :

- "L'Enseignement de l'Économie Politique "
- "L'Économie Politique et le Droit."
- "Essais de Remaniement de la Science Économique."
- "Huitième Centenaire de l'Université de Bologne."

His other works are :

- "Exposée populaire du Droit Français," 1875.
- "L'Hypothèque," 1876.
- "Épargne et Capital," 1879.
- "Du rôle de l'État dans l'Order Économique," 1882.
- "Des Rapports entre le Droit et l'ÉconomiePolitique."

It is certainly a very honorable record that all of these, except the second, were written for the prize contests of the Institute, and that all were successful.

GERMANY.

Berlin.—Dr. Paul Heilborn, who, last January (1891), became Privatdozent in International Law at the University of Berlin, was born in Berlin Febuary 6th, 1861. During the years 1879-82 he studied law at the Universities of Heidelberg and Berlin. From 1882 to 1888 he occupied the position of *Referendar* in the courts of Berlin, and was appointed in 1888 "*Gerichts-assessor*." The following year he left the Prussian state service, and entered the academic career, having already taken the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1887.

Dr. Heilborn has published :

"Rechte und Pflichten der neutralen Staaten in Bezug auf die während des Krieges auf ihr Gebiet übertretenden Angehörigen einer Armee und das dorthin gebrachte kriegsmaterial der Kriegführenden Parteien." Berlin, 1888. This work was awarded the Bluntschli Prize at Munich.

"Das Völkerrechtliche Protektorat." Berlin, 1891.

RUSSIA.

Kasan.—Professor A. Brückner, the historian and statistician, formerly of Dorpat, has been appointed Professor at the University of Kasan, with leave of absence to pursue investigations in Germany. Professor Brückner was born at St. Petersburg in 1834, and studied at the Universities of Heidelberg, Berlin, and Jena, 1857–1860. He was Professor of History at the law faculty at St. Petersburg, 1861–67, at the University of Odessa, 1867–72, and at Dorpat, 1872–91. His principal works are :

"Finanzgeschichtliche Studien. Kupfergeldkrisen." St. Petersburg, 1867.

"Ideen und Zustände im Zeitalter Peters des Grossen." Leipzig, 1878.

"Peter der Grosse," Berlin, 1879.

"Katharina II." Berlin, 1883.

"Europäisirung Russlands." Gotha, 1889.

An edition of documents for a biography of Count N. P. Panin (1770–1857), 5 vols., St. Petersburg, 1889–91, (two further volumes in preparation.)

Dr. George Staehr has been appointed Extraordinary Professor of Political Economy and Statistics at the University of Kasan. Professor Staehr was born in 1857 at Dorpat, and received his education at the gymnasium and university of that town. After taking, in 1880, the degree of candidate of political economy and statistics, he went to St. Petersburg and took part in the compilation of statistics of landed property in the Polish provinces. In 1882, he was appointed to a post in the administration of schools and institutes in the Baltic provinces, which he held till 1886. Then devoting himself once more to his scientific studies, he

took the master's degree in 1890, and the doctor's degree in 1891, both at Dorpat. He has published :

“Die Russische Kopfsteuer und ihre Reform” (Russische Revue 1880.)

“Ueber Ursprung, Geschichte, Wesen und Bedeutung des Russischen Artels. Ein Beitrag zur Cultur und Wirtschaftsgeschichte des russischen Volkes, I. Dorpat, 1890. II. Dorpat, 1891.